

Mrs. Dean Clark

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.
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Select Miscellany.

The Hot Springs of California.

We have already published some interesting letters written to the *Weldon News* from California by Col. Clark of Halifax, N. C. Below we give his account of the Hot Springs of that country called "Geysers." Such a locality is certainly not far from the Devil's regions:

"Standing in the porch of the Geyser Hotel early in the morning, and looking up the "Devil's canyon," the steam rising from a hundred points covers the whole canyon in a dense mist of rising steam. But as the sun gets up, most of these rising columns of steam dissipate as fast as they rise, and only three or four points, such as the Steamboat Geyser and the Witches Caldron, continue to send up pillars dense enough to be seen. We were told before we got to the Geysers that they 'beat the Devil,' but, after observing them pretty closely, our party came to the conclusion that the 'old gentleman' was not as badly 'beaten' as they might suppose, and that he might be somewhere pretty close yet. Immediately at the foot of the hotel and at right angles to the Devil's Canyon is Pluton Canyon, and crook—for through this canyon, there runs a limped mountain stream. The stream abounds with mountain trout which bite readily. Standing at the junction of the two canyons with hook and line one can catch a fish, and then, without moving in his tracks, or taking the fish off the hook, drop him into one of the hot springs in the other canyon, and in two minutes draw him up ready cooked. The trail from the hotel to the Devil's Canyon is almost abruptly down 90 feet to the bed of Pluton creek. Passing the Hot and Steam Bath Houses, we begin to ascend the Devil's Canyon. Our trip was taken in the morning before breakfast, which is the pleasantest time to visit it, especially at this season of the year. Here we found in the greatest profusion, hot springs and cold springs, iron, soda, and boiling alum springs, magnesia, epsom salts, white, red, and black sulphur, and a dozen other sorts. Sometimes you would find a spring of boiling hot water, and in two feet of it one whose water was as cold as ice. The canyon where these springs are found are half a mile long and about 20 feet wide at the bottom, while the sides or banks rise precipitously on either side nearly fifteen hundred feet. The surface is every color from white to red. Interposed among the springs are little holes from which the steam is constantly escaping. The whole ground seemed honeycombed. In two or three places we could, by simply jumping up and down, heat the ground with our weight for 5 to 10 feet round. The springs too, were boiling and bubbling in every direction, and we hardly dared move lest we should put our feet into a spring of boiling alum or red sulphur, or some other internal concoction. The springs hissed, sputtered, and bubbled. Some went like the singing of a tea-kettle, some like the bubbling of a soap boiler's pot, and another called the Devil's Grist Mill, went like the rubbing of a grist mill. Above all this is the noise of the Steamboat Geyser as it blows off its steam. The ground, too, as we continued to go down the canyon, grows hot under our feet. There is a continuous dull rumbling underground noise. The smell of the villainous compounds whose gases, constantly arising pervades the whole canyon, is indescribable, though the smell of sulphur seems to predominate. In this little canyon there are 200 springs of different kinds. The steam escapes and pungent. Of a cold morning, the whole ground seems to be exhaling steam as if through pores. The first spring, just at the mouth of the ravine, is the "Alum and Iron" spring. Incrustations are constantly forming around this, as indeed, is the case with all the springs. The next spring contains magnesia, epsom salts, iron, sulphur and alum. This is called the "Medicated Geysers." Then, in close proximity are the "Black Sulphur," the "Boiling Black Sulphur," the "Epsom Salts" Spring, the "Boiling Alum and Sulphur," the "Intermittent Scalding," and half a hundred others. The "Devil's Inkstand" is a spring about two feet across, which is continually bubbling. The mixture of compound in this spring is of inky blackness. It is very good ink, and several accounts of the Geysers have been written with it. The Eye-water Spring is said to be efficacious for the cure of ophthalmic diseases and is much visited for that purpose. We were shown several places known as the "Devil's Parlor," the "Devil's Sitting-room," the "Devil's Bath-room," etc. We had seven springs of most villainous taste and odor (all of the compass of a few feet). The "Witches Caldron" is 7 feet across, and though it has been sounded several hundred feet, its bottom has yet been found. The heat of the water is over 200 degrees, and it bubbles 2 or 3 feet in height at irregular intervals, and, however, at the time being, is not so hot as the dead zebra—valued at \$3,000—the damage done is slight.

The demand for Southern yellow pine lumber has increased ten fold since the war. It is taking the place of the eastern spruce and white pine. Most of this pine is shipped from Pensacola, Apalachicola, Fla., and Darien, Ga. Wherever great strength is required as in ships, factory girders, railroad cars and bridges, this pine is invaluable. The demand for it is great, and so heated that it is visible until it has risen some feet from the ground. The sound resembles that of a high pressure boat blowing off steam, and it can be heard for nearly a mile.

After these scenes we were much pleased to stop at the "Lemonade Spring" on our way back to the hotel. A cup of water dipped up from this spring, with a little sugar stirred in it, makes as excellent lemonade as one generally tastes. We were at first afraid imagination had something to do with the taste, but we drank the water off and on, a whole day, and the more we drank of it the better convinced we became of the exact resemblance, if not indeed its identity with lemonade. They have fixed a pipe by which this water also flows direct to the bar-rooms of the hotel, where any one who chooses, can go at any time, turn the faucet, help himself out of the sugar-dish always sitting on the counter, and make his own lemonade." (Rather funny!)

Terrible Scene in a Menagerie.

From the *Philadelphia Age*, February 22.

A terrible affair occurred in this city yesterday morning, which for its exciting surroundings rarely ever finds a parallel in this country. Many of our citizens are aware that the square bounded by Twenty Second, Nassau and Bolton streets, is occupied by the building of our townsmen Adam Forepaugh, Esq., as the winter quarters of his great traveling menagerie. During the present winter Mr. Forepaugh has secured the services of Herr Dariens, the celebrated animal tamer from the Zoological Society's Gardens at Hamburg, Germany, and placed in his charge two magnificent royal Bengal tigers, and two lions. They were to be taught several feats of an interesting character, more for the purpose of showing man's power over brute creation than for mere gratification of a morbid appetite. Herr Dariens, in whose charge the animals were placed, is a famous thorough Europe for his great success in training wild animals, and his ability in this line is well known among naturalists. For this reason Mr. Forepaugh secured his services. Arriving here from Europe on Christmas day, he immediately had a large den erected in the south building of solid white oak, three inches thick, with an open front interlaced with iron bars crossing each other at regular intervals. At one end there is a door, through which the den is entered, and in the centre is a swinging partition, which divides the den into two apartments, and which may be opened and closed at the trainer's will. In this strong den the lions and tigers were placed, separated by the partition, except when being trained to this beast, and seeing the trainer's face turned away, he made one spring, uttered a single terrific groan and in a second was on Herr Dariens' back with his claws in his hair. As the latter felt he uttered a shout, which brought a number of the employees of the establishment to the scene, while the tigers, for some unknown reason, began to exhibit signs of displeasure, such as scraping the floor with their claws and brushing their sides with their tails. Dariens immediately noticed this, and grasping the partition door, suddenly closed it with a crash, leaving him alone with a single tiger. The closing of the partition or the separation from his mate, enraged the beast, and seeing the trainer's face turned away, he made one spring, uttered a single terrific groan and in a second was on Herr Dariens' back with his claws in his hair. As the latter felt he uttered a shout, which brought a number of the employees of the establishment to the scene, but their fear assuaged them, and prevented them from rendering the trainer assistance. During this time Dariens, with rare presence of mind, lay perfectly still, knowing full well that a single movement might result in his instant death. The other animals seeing the attack and hearing the noise, set up simultaneously a terrible howling, roaring, and the scene became a perfect pandemonium. The valuable performing horses in the adjoining stables were removed, and their terror should overcome them. The tumult reached the elephants' quarters, and it was a matter of much difficulty to keep them quiet, especially old "Romeo," the monster who kills a keeper every one or two years; the smaller elephants were less disturbed. In the upper story a cocoon gnawed at the wirework here, but his horns became entangled, he was captured and placed in safe quarters without doing further damage. On Saturday last Mr. Bennett Williams, a tea-importer, of No. 173 Broadway, was visited by a respectable looking lady and gentleman, whom he took to be a married couple, and who selected \$171 worth of choice goods and ordered them to be sent to a hotel, the name of which is withheld on account of its respectability and the status of the proprietors, who would not lend themselves to any transaction that was dishonorable. At the hotel the porter was met by a charming young lady in an elegant apartment, who completely disarmed suspicion, and requested him to allow her to take the parcel and get the money. He allowed her to take the lace about half an hour found that he had been victimized.

Mr. Williams immediately communicated with the detectives, and Officer Woolridge was placed on the scot, and in a very few hours had arrested Libbie Davis, 29, a nice-looking girl and well mannered, who was recognized as the person who took the goods from the porter at the hotel. She was taken to police head-quarters, the arrest being kept a profound secret. Yesterday afternoon the detective struck a clue to the prime mover in the swindle, one of the tiger's big legs, drew it through the bars, and bracing his feet, pulled with a strength never exerted before—pulled for a human life. The tiger turned to see whence came this attack in the rear, just as Mr. Forepaugh had foreseen he would turn, then he shot to Dariens, and as the tiger loosened his hold the trainer sprang up, opened the door, and escaped hukely with a few scratches. The scene was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it, and but for the coolness and heroic bravery of Mr. Forepaugh would have resulted in Herr Dariens' certain death. With the exception of the dead zebra—valued at \$3,000—the damage done is slight.

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Terrible Retribution.

The truth of the following narrative is touched for by several respectable citizens of Rutherford county, Tennessee:

Some five or six years ago Mr. F., in connection with two other Northern gentlemen, rented a cotton farm near Murfreesboro, and employed some negroes to cultivate the ground for wages which were never paid them. The prospect for an abundant crop was very flattering in the early part of the season, and all of their expectations were excited in the highest pitch. The growing season so fondly anticipated, was soon changed by a very severe drought, and the crop was seriously damaged, and their cherished expectation sadly disappointed. Mr. F., instead of graciously submitting to the ordering of Providence, became exasperated with his Creator, and remarked repeatedly to the family with whom he lived that "God was dishonest, unjust, and had deceived him." Such impious expressions he used with impunity, and had deceived him."

Such impious expressions he used with impunity, and had deceived him."

Father Doherty and a young man bearing the aristocratic name of Desmond. They immediately betook themselves to the Newhall House, and as soon as they had registered their names the reverend gentleman asked to see Miss Fanny Cary, one of the waitresses of the hotel.

Although she was at the time engaged in waiting on the table, his business appeared to be urgent that she was summoned from the dining-room and met Rev. Doherty in the hall.

After exchanging the usual compliments and benedictions of the season, the clergyman, who is seen had long been acquainted with Miss Cary, told her,

without further explanations, that a young

gentleman friend of his who accompanied him, was about to settle down for life, had made his fortune, and having determined to take a partner for better or for worse, had consulted him as to an eligible person.

That he had immediately suggested that Fanny Cary was just the person for the place, and that Desmond on the strength of his recommendation, had decided to offer himself to her and bring about, if possible, an immediate consummation of the matter.

After stating these facts, the Reverend Father made a formal proposal to the young girl in behalf of Desmond.

The proposal was accepted, Desmond sum-

moned the couple, who had never seen

each other before, introduced, and it was

decided that as soon as possible they

should be made "two souls with but one

single thought, two hearts that beat as one."

Accordingly, by 4 o'clock, the cere-

monies were performed by Mr. Doherty,

and without waiting for congratulations,

the newly married couple set out for Fox Lake, the residence of Desmond. Desmond

is said to be a man of considerable means, owning property about Fox Lake to the

amount of \$40,000.

The Great Towns of Germany.

The results of the late census, so far as they are already known, seem to point even more than the preceding ones to the rapid growth of great towns in Germany. During the War of Liberation, Berlin, which had then 197,000 inhabitants, was the only town in Prussia with a population of more than 100,000. Berlin has now 828,000 inhabitants, and besides the capital Prussia has ten cities with a population of 100,000 in round numbers or upwards. They are: Breslau, 200,000; Elberfeld-Barmen, 160,000; Cologne, 130,000; Konigberg, 112,000; Magdeburg with its suburbs Neustadt, Sudenburg, and Buckau, 110,000; Hanover, 105,000; Frankfort-on-Main, with Bockenheim and Bornheim, 104,000; Dantzig, 100,000; Stettin, 97,000; and Altona, 95,000. In the rest of Germany there are nine cities which have a population exceeding 100,000, viz.: Hamburgh, 240,000; Munich, 190,000; Dresden, 177,000; and Leipzig, 167,000, while four have nearly reached that figure, viz.: Stuttgart, 92,000; Nuremberg, 87,000; Bremen, 80,000; and Strasburg, 80,050. Besides the above mentioned cities, Prussia contains seventeen towns with more than 30,000 inhabitants which, according to the new regulations will therefore each form an independent administrative circle. Among these are Aix-la-Chapelle, 80,000; Dusseldorf, 80,000; Crefeld, 70,000; Essen, 45,000; Duisburg, 36,000; Westhausen, 32,000; Cassel, 44,000; Hallo, 52,000; Erfurt, 32,000; Posen, 60,000; Bingen, 30,000; Frankfort-on-Oder, 44,000; Potsdam, 42,000; Dortmund, 44,000; and Gorlitz, 46,000. From the above it appears that Prussia contains twenty-six cities which enjoy independent administrative rights in the fullest measure, and which together include nearly 300,000 inhabitants, or about one-eighth of the entire population of the Kingdom.

The Great Sea Tunnel.

The tunnel under the Straits of Dover from England to France is at length to be commenced, a joint stock company for the purpose having been organized and registered in London. Two millions sterling will be required for the experimental drift-ways, and the tunnel can be finished in five years for five millions sterling, working day and night from both ends. The distance is twenty-two miles, and as no shafts for ventilation are spoken of, it is understood that the plan includes two parallel tunnels with trains running only in one direction through each so as to keep up a constant current of air. We entertain no doubt of the ultimate success of this plan; and when it shall have been accomplished there can be little doubt that it will be the progenitor of other great works of the same character under the sea, just as the short submarine cables were the beginning of the great Atlantic cables. Applying this to the great problem of shortening the time occupied by the transit between Europe and America, we find that if a tunnel were driven under the channel to Ireland and steamers run from Galway to the coast of Newfoundland, and a tunnel connecting the latter with the mainland, via Cape Breton, the sea voyage might be reduced to three or four days, and the whole time between London and New York traversed by sea and rail in about a week.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A TEN MILLIONAIRE ORPHAN.—Mrs.

William B. Astor, who died in New York on the 16th inst., in her 73rd year, leaves \$10,000,000 to her half orphan grandchild, Miss Ward, who, since her mother's death has been a favorite in the Millions' family. This ten million is her mother's fortune, of which her grandmother was executrix. When fifty years of age Margaret R. Armstrong gave her hand to the now richest man in America; he was then poor, but soon after their marriage her husband's uncle, Henry, the great Bowery butcher, bequeathed \$500,000 to Wm. B., and not many years afterwards old John Jacob gave him a power of attorney, under which he managed the old man's colossal and enormously lucrative business. Mrs. Astor's private charities were many and munificent.—*Cor. in Gazette.*

IRON IN NORTH CAROLINA.—In the mineral cabinet of the General Land Office, at Washington, are some very superior specimens of iron from Cranberry Place, near Tar River, Yancey county, North Carolina, which were hammered from the bloom without puddling. The ores are magnetic, and embrace ninety-one per cent. of oxide of iron, sixty-six per cent. being pure iron. These ores lie in two parallel beds, with a bed of coal between them, thus affording two of the master elements of iron making—ore and fuel—in close juxtaposition. In the same region there are also beds of red hematite ore, from which a tough iron has been made, which is said to be superior to even the famous Swedish iron. The mountain regions of Western North Carolina promise to develop minerals of important value.

Good Counsel.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times he will mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not if trouble comes upon you, keep up your spirits though the day may be a dark one.

Troubles never stop forever;

The darkest day will pass away.

If the sun goes down, look up at the stars; if the earth looks dark, keep your eyes on heaven.

Never despair when fog is in the air,

A sunshiny morning comes without warning.

Mind what you run after. Never be

contented with a bubble that will burst,

or a firework that ends in smoke or darkness.

Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Something sterling that will stay,

When gold and silver fly away.

Fight hard against a hasty temper.

Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

He that revenges knows no rest,

The meek possess a peaceful breast.

If you have an enemy, act kindly to him, and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness be followed by another, till you have accomplished your end. By little and little great things are accomplished.

Water falling day by day.

Will wear the hardest rock away.

And so oft repeated kindness will soften the heart of stone.

Whatever you do, do it willingly.

A cheerful spirit gets on quick,

A grumbler in the mud will stick.

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your head and heart full of good thoughts that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

Be sure you guard and strive and pray,

To drive all evil thoughts away.

The Great Towns of Germany.

The results of the late census, so far as they are already known, seem to point even more than the preceding ones to the rapid growth of great towns in Germany. During the War of Liberation, Berlin, which had then 197,000 inhabitants, was the only town in Prussia with a population

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

County Convention.

A convention of the Conservatives of Forsyth County is hereby called to meet in Winston on

Saturday, April 6th,

for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Greensboro, on the first day of May, and to select delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 7th District.

Each Township is requested to send a full delegation.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Death of the Editor.

Died in this place, on the 3rd of March, at 12:30 P. M., after a very painful illness,

GEO. WALTER SITES.

Editor of this paper. It is always a sad task to record the death of a friend, but the sadness increases when we reflect on the many good qualities and the pre-eminently brilliant mind possessed by him who has passed from our midst forever.

Geo. WALTER SITES was born in Campbell County, Va., on the 19th of January, 1834. His mother dying while he was quite young, he received his education in Philadelphia, under the care of his uncle Dr. Joseph Sites. Early in life he commenced writing sketches for the literary papers of New York and Philadelphia with more or less success, which encouraged him to return to Virginia as soon as he had finished his education. He commenced his newspaper career by acting as local editor on several of the Richmond papers, and as correspondent for a number of the country papers of his native State. This not proving agreeable, he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged as usual. After which he was again laboring in Virginia on several papers, seldom remaining long at any place. He came to this State in the fall of 1860, and took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Sentinel* in Winston, which he ably edited until the summer of 1861, when he volunteered as a private in the 21st Regiment of N. C. Troops. He was with the Regiment at the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. Shortly after he was appointed Secretary to the Medical Director of the army of Virginia, which position he retained until the close of the war.

He returned to Winston in 1865, remaining however only a few months, during which time he again took charge of the *Sentinel*. Leaving Winston, in 1866, he went to Newbern, and from there to Philadelphia on a visit to his uncle, where he remained two years, applying himself to the study of medicine, having apparently become tired of his nomadic life. Having finished his studies, he again returned to Winston, but soon accepted a position as associate editor of the *Asheville News*, where he again displayed his marked abilities as an able, forcible and polished writer.

In January, 1870, he became editor of this paper, which he conducted, with even more than his usual ability, until stricken down by disease about the 10th of January, after which he was never able to leave his bed. He reached the age of 38 years 1 month and 13 days.

He endured his sufferings with as much patience as was possible under the circumstances. Spiritual comfort was given him by Rev. Mr. Oerter, pastor of the Moravian Church.

He was well aware of his approaching end, and was conscious up to a few minutes before his death. He passed away so gently, that it was hardly perceptible when he breathed his last.

Thanks are hereby tendered to the physicians, minister and all who assisted by their kindness in smoothing the dying pillow of Geo. WALTER SITES.

The funeral discourse was delivered in the Moravian Church by Rev. A. L. Oerter, on Tuesday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and immediately after, his remains were interred in the Cemetery.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for March continues Septimus Feltion, by Hawthorne; Thomas Jefferson as a Virginia Lawyer by Parton; Diversions of the Echo Club; Comedy of Terrors; also contains a poem by Whittier, and Henry W. Longfellow; a sketch by Bret Harte; Poet of the Breakfast Table by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Most assuredly such a list of authors as are above enumerated are enough to make a literary epicure's mouth water. The current number is one of the best we have ever read. \$4 a year. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

A stay of proceedings in the Stoke's trial for 20 days, has been granted.

First in the Field.

The "Labor Reform" Convention has nominated Judge DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as their candidate for President, and JOEL PARKER, the present Governor of New Jersey, for Vice-President of the United States.

Judge DAVIS was an old Henry Clay Whig, and a personal and political friend of Abraham Lincoln, and is now a Liberal Republican and an able jurist.

JOEL PARKER is a life long Democrat.

Several of our most influential exchanges express satisfaction, and one says: "Rarely has a political Convention so well succeeded in pleasing every body, as the one above mentioned."

We do not suppose the Grant clique is included in the "every-body." Look out Mr. Grant, you, your family and others may yet cry out "Save us from our friends."

Judge DAVID DAVIS has accepted, and we may yet find proof that Mr. Grant's name is "not large enough for a party," as Horace Greeley says.

The following comprises, in full, the resolutions of the recent Labor Convention at Columbus, Ohio, which nominated Judge Davis and Joel Parker:

1. We hold that all political power is inherent in the people, and free government founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that all citizens are equal in political rights, entitled to the largest religious and political liberty compatible with the good order of society, as also the use and enjoyment of the fruits of their labor and talents; and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate emoluments and privileges from the Government, but in consideration of public services; and any laws destructive of these fundamental principles are without moral binding force, and should be repealed; and believing that all evils resulting from unjust legislation now affecting the industrial classes can be removed by the adoption of the principles contained in the following declaration;

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national circulating medium based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable, at the option of the holder, for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.75 per cent, subject to future legislation by Congress.

3. Resolved, That the national debt should be paid in good faith according to the original contract at the earliest option of the Government, without mortgaging the property of the people and the future earnings of labor to enrich a few capitalists at home and abroad.

4. Resolved, That justice demands that the burdens of government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on all classes and interests; and that the exemption from taxation of Government bonds bearing exorbitant rates of interest is a violation of all just revenue laws.

5. Resolved, That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted free of cost to landless settlers only, in amounts not exceeding 160 acres of land.

6. Resolved, That Congress should modify the tariff so as to admit, free, such articles of common use as we can neither produce nor grow, and lay duties for revenue mainly upon articles of luxury, and such articles of manufacture as, we having the raw material in abundance, will assist in further developing the resources of the country.

7. Resolved, That the presence in our country of Chinese laborers imported by capitalists in large numbers for servile use, is an evil entailing want and its consequent train of misery and crime upon all classes of the American people, and should be prohibited by legislation.

8. Resolved, That we ask for the enactment of a law by which all mechanics and day laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government, whether directly or indirectly, through persons, firms, or corporations contracting with the State, shall conform to the reduced standard of eight hours a day recently adopted by Congress for the national employees, and also for an amendment to the act of incorporation for cities and towns, by which all laborers and mechanics employed at their expense shall conform to the same number of hours.

9. Resolved, That the enlightened spirit of the age demands the abolition of the system of contract labor in our prisons and other reformatory institutions.

10. Resolved, That the protection of life, liberty and property are the three cardinal principles of government, and the first two more sacred than the latter; therefore, money necessary for prosecuting wars, should, as it is required, be assessed and collected from the wealth of the country, and not entailed as a burden on posterity.

11. Resolved, That it is the duty of the government to so exercise its power over railroads and telegraph corporations that they shall not in any case be privileged to exact such rates of freight, transportation or charges by whatsoever name, as may bear unduly or inequitably upon either producer or consumer.

12. Resolved, That there should be such reform in the Civil Service of the National Government as will remove it beyond all partisan influence, and place it in the charge and under the direction of intelligent and competent business men.

13. Resolved, That as both history and experience teach us that power ever seeks to perpetuate itself by any and all means at its command, and that its prolonged possession in the hands of one person is always dangerous to the liberty of a free people, and believing, too, that the spirit of our organic laws and the stability and safety of our free institutions are best obeyed on the one hand and sacred on the other, by a regular constitutional change in the chief of the country at each quadrennial election, therefore, we are in favor of limiting the occupancy of the Presidential chair to one term.

14. Resolved, That we are in favor of granting general amnesty and restoring the Union at once on the basis of equality of rights and privileges to all; the impartial administration of justice being the only true bond of union to bind the States together and restore peace of the Government.

Latest despatches state that "Governor Holden goes as Minister to Peru."

A young student wants us to tell him if W-o-r-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell rooster?

The Press has brought forth the columns from the Winston Republican this week, which proves that the structure of the Press have grown in importance more than one hundred per cent, in the course of a few weeks. The Republican keeps up the old Ku-Klux cry, for political effect which is part of the programme, we presume. We see nothing worthy of much notice in the Republican's lengthy article—it is the old rehash, in regular campaign paper style, of which, we fear, its readers will become tired after awhile.

We will resume our "Beauties of Radical Rule," next week. In the mean time, don't forget that the estimate is that the Radical Carpet-baggers have stolen from the South the startling sum of two hundred and forty millions of dollars.

The following candid confession, from a Republican Literary Weekly, shows that there is serious trouble in the Radical camp at Washington.—*Harper's Weekly* says:

"The United States Senate is divided into two active Republican camps—the friends of the administration and its enemies. The policy of the Democratic party is, very naturally, "passive." Why should it interfere when it sees its opponents rending each other? It sits a smiling spectator, and beholds the charge and counter charge; the steady and brilliant assault, the brilliant and steady repulse."

* * * The contest, brilliant, witty and skillful as it has been, has been almost inexpressibly painful."

Dangerous Counterfeits.

The following counterfeit notes are in circulation and should be looked out for by the business community:

2 on Ninth National Bank, New York City.

10 on National Bank of the State "in" New York.

10 on National Bank of Commonwealth, New York.

10s and 20s on National Bank of Commerce, New York.

2s on Marine National Bank, New York.

10s on Marino National Bank, New York.

10s on City National Bank, Auburn New York.

2s on Union National Bank, Kinderhook, New York.

10s on First National Bank, Lockport New York.

10s on Highland National Bank, Newburgh, New York.

2s, 10s and 20s on Market National Bank, New York city.

2s on St. Nicholas National Bank, New York city.

10s on Farmers' and Manufacturers Bank, Poughkeepsie, New York.

10s on Flour City National Bank, Rochester, New York.

10s on Central National Bank, Rome, New York.

10s on Third National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

10s on Mutual National Bank, Troy, New York.

THE DAILY NEWS.—We have received the first number of a new daily paper, entitled as above. Messrs. Stone & Uzzle, late of the Roanoke *News*, proprietors.

The editorial staff is as follows: Jordan Stone, Managing Editor; S. T. Williams, Political Editor; A. J. Burton, Associate and News Editor, and E. C. Woodson, City Editor.

The *News* is published at Raleigh, and we have no doubt will rank among the first papers of the country, if tact, talent and experience can make it so. The first issue is an excellent number, and we predict a brilliant and successful career for the *News*. Its politics are strictly Conservative.

THE MASONIC MONITOR.—This is the title of a new monthly eight page journal published at Goldsboro, N. C., by Julius A. Bonitz, Esq., the present able and efficient editor of the *Carolina Messenger*.

This journal is devoted to Masonry in North Carolina, and should be in the hands of every Mason in the State.

It is stated that the tobacco business of Virginia and North Carolina is almost entirely suspended for want of Congressional action on the tax question. The delay, it is also stated, disemploys thirty thousand negroes in Virginia, thereby causing much suffering.

Congress.

FEB. 27.—A large number of bills were introduced for the removal of political disabilities, which, at the suggestion of the Speaker, were included in one bill, and all passed without reading names by a vote of 115 to 13.

In the Senate, Mr. Pool presented the petitions of John F. Hoko, of Lincolnton, Gideon Hill, of Forsyth county, Thomas M. Moore, of Randolph county, North Carolina, praying the removal of their political disabilities, which were referred to the Select Committee on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

FEB. 29.—The Senate Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon and asked indefinite postponement of the bill allowing accused persons to testify in their own behalf. Mr. Morton said he had a protest from two Southern District Attorneys that the passage of the bill would work great advantage to certain persons who they were about to try. Mr. Hamlin objected to the indefinite postponement, and the bill went on the Calendar.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely upon the educational suffrage test. The bill admitting six Japanese to West Point to receive a military education passed.

MARCH 1.—The Senate had under consideration the appropriation bill. An amendment to abolish the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., failed to pass.

A Des Moines damsel having offended a young man at a leap-year ball, he threatened to send his big sister to demand an apology.

The highest salary paid in this country to a lady teacher is said to be given to Miss Anna C. Brackett, Principal of the St. Louis Normal School, \$2,500 a year.

A young student wants us to tell him if W-o-r-e-s-t-e-r spells Wooster, why R-o-c-h-e-s-t-e-r don't spell rooster?

Expensive Institutions.

Secretary Boutwell states that the expenditures of the War Department for the last year were over \$44,000,000 and of the navy about \$20,000,000. These institutions are rather expensive for a people so heavily taxed and a country so heavily in debt as we are. Under Democratic rule, the last years before the war, these two departments cost only about \$25,000,000 a year. And the same difference exists between Democratic and Radical rule in other expenditures.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

TEMPERANCE.—Hon. S. F. Carey of Ohio, is soon to make a lecturing tour through North Carolina, his subject being Temperance. He is announced to speak as follows:

Raleigh,	April 16
Fayetteville,	" 18—19
Raleigh, again,	" 20
Goldsboro,	" 22
Newbern,	" 23
Goldsboro, again,	" 24
Greensboro,	" 26
Salisbury,	" 29
Charlotte,	" 30
Goldsboro,	May 1

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: A steamer of light draught is building at Lockville to run between Egypt, Lockville and Buckhorn Falls on Deep and Cape Fear Rivers. Mines and factories are to be opened in that vicinity by northern capitalists and others, and this light steamer is to convey coal, timber, stone and iron for them and also to carry freight to and from the railroad at Lockville, Haywood and Egypt.

Nash county has taken the lead. A large and most enthusiastic meeting of democrats and conservatives was held at Nashville on Wednesday of last week, and thirty delegates were appointed to the Greensboro Convention. Let the ball in motion!—*Carolina Messenger*.

Conviction of Andrew Jackson Jones.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: A letter just received from Moore county informs us that the jury have convicted this celebrated railroad swindler, and Judge Buxton sentenced him to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for twelve months. An appeal was taken.

FIRE.—We learn that the big building of Davidson College was found to be on fire last Friday morning about 11 o'clock. A defective fuse was supposed to be the cause, as the fire was first seen on the roof and near a chimney. It was extinguished without much damage.—*Char. Dem.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that the United States Supreme Court have decided in the railroad cases (sent up from this State by Hon. B. F. Moore,) in favor of the railroads. The question was as to the power of the General Assembly to tax the railroad corporations.

Mr. Dempsey Gardner, who died in Edgecombe county a week or two ago at the advanced age of 102 years, has been living with his wife, who survives him, eighty-five years.

A great many bridges over Haw River and in Chatham county were carried away by the freshet.

Miss Jane Rowland, aged one hundred

LOCAL ITEMS.

Snow.—The heaviest "snow-fall" of this winter occurred on Friday night last, continuing on Saturday until sometime in the afternoon. A keen easterly wind caused drifts to accumulate in many places to the depth of several feet. The depth on a dead level was about 15 inches. It is the heaviest snow storm since the year 1857, which occurred in January. The most amusing thing is to hear the frogs in the meadows and see the snow covering the landscape. Surely everything is not "quiet under the snow."

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY.—The unfavorable weather on Saturday last necessitated a postponement of the above Literary Entertainment to Saturday evening March 9th. We hope our young friends will not be disappointed again, and the public will generously encourage their efforts to improve themselves for future usefulness.

A friend writes us from Kernersville that as this is the season for exhibitions at the close of the various Public Schools in this county, he would impress upon the minds of the parents and friends of education, to encourage the teachers and scholars by their presence on these interesting occasions. He thinks the people ought to give them more attention, and not let them languish for want of encouragement. Few persons know how much trouble is taken to train the pupils for a satisfactory appearance in public.

The closing exercises of the Kernersville school, under the care of R. P. Kermer, were excellent, and the hall of the Academy building was crowded with an appreciative audience. Both teacher and scholars were a credit to each other, giving evidence of a well managed school.—The recitations were well selected, and spoken in an easy, natural manner. One little boy, instead of giving the usual old style "You'd scarce expect one of my age," &c., told his friends "I am a little boy 4 years old. I go to school; I can spell Constan-ti-nop-e; can eat bread without butter when ma has none. I can crow like a rooster. Would you like to hear me? Cock-a-doo-dle-doo-o! I am a good boy and mind my mother; I never chew tobacco, nor drink rum, and can tell who is the President of the United States U. S. Grant. But who will be the next?"

To some this may seem too childish, but let them analyze the little boy's speech, and they will find all the principles of success in life, given in a plain straight forward manner. Stick to your speech, my little fellow, and "you'll win," sure.

The teacher reports a roll of 64 scholars, 58 of whom can read, and 54 write 56 study Arithmetic; 29 English Grammar; 18 Geography; 2 Algebra, and 16 Peter Parley's History. This is a good report.

The teacher also favors a "Convention of Teachers" to meet in Kernersville in July and consult together to "fall upon some well regulated plan of teaching in Forsyth County." The idea is a good one.

On last Saturday, while R. P. Kermer was shoveling snow from before his dwelling in Kernersville, aided by his two little boys, (in their childish way,) the children becoming cold went to warm;—shortly after, hearing a cry from within, he entered and found his little Johnnie enveloped in flames. Happily they were extinguished before much damage was done. The little fellow had evidently gone too near the fire, thus igniting his apron.

Mr. C. S. Hauser has kindly furnished us with the following list of Jurors drawn for Spring Term, 1872, of the Superior Court of Forsyth County:

FIRST WEEK OF THE TERM.
Moses Haste Wm. Hester
Moses Linville C. E. Reed
Nathaniel Thomas Uriah Dean
David Shad George Sink
John L. Shore Alex. Masten
E. B. Teague, Sr. Edmund Hanes
Israel Moser Timothy Kreegar
Timothy Transou Josiah Waggoner
Adam Long C. L. Ziegler
Jesse Young James Sprinkle
N. F. Sullivan W. N. Vest
Alex. Ackerman Harris Reed
John W. Flynt Jacob Tise
Elias Binkly Harrison Cronse
Jonathan Miller Charles Spainhour
T. T. Best Wm. Myers, Sr.
J. R. Reed Joseph L. Phillips
E. B. Linville Jonathan Perry
John N. Blum Wm. Thomas
E. C. Dull

SECOND WEEK OF THE TERM.
N. D. Vance N. D. Sullivan
Spencer Waggoner J. I. Warner
J. M. Richmond P. N. Hopkins
John L. Pratt Charles Atwood
Joseph Transou Abel Watkins
James L. Flynt Craven Jones
R. L. Cox J. L. Belo
J. H. Spike Wm. Spainhour
Wm. H. Speas John Scott.

E. J. Hale & Son have favored us with "Bated with Fire" a novel by H. M. Low-Grange. We will notice more at length next week.

As March came in as a lion it is to be hoped that it will go out as a lamb.

The Spring Term of Guilford Superior Court commenced this week.

Judge Cloud is holding Court in Surry county this week.

The closing exercises of Pleasant Fork School take place to-morrow.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

New Advertisements.

W. A. Lemly—Statement of First National Bank, at Salem.
E. Belo—Railroad Notice.
Graves & McDearman—Tobacco Warehouse, Danville, Va.
H. D. Lott—Grass Seed and Potatoes.
John Blackburn—Legal notice.
List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem.

DIED.
At his residence, in Old Town, on Friday last, Mr. CHRISTIAN HAUSER, in the 69th year of his age.
At Friedberg, on Tuesday evening last, ROBERT, son of Rev. R. P. and Mrs. S. A. Lineback, aged about 4 years.

SAPOLO.
For house cleaning, washing dishes floors, oil clothes, tables, cleaning windows paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-1f.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Mar. 5.
Provisions.

Bacon, 10@ 15^c; Bran, 12@ 15^c; Lard, 12@ 15^c; Wheat, 75@ 200^c; Beef, 90@ 00^c; Oats, 50@ 00^c; Veal, 50@ 00^c; (old) 90@ 00^c; Mutton, 50@ 00^c; Rye, 90@ 00^c; Butter, 25@ 00^c; Oats, 75@ 00^c; Flour, 44@ 50^c; Peas, 00@ 00^c.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.
DANVILLE, Mar. 5.

Lugs—Common, Red, \$30 to \$60^c.
Good working, 70 to 80^c.
Com'n, Bright, 80 to 100^c.
Fine, 100 to 150^c.
Extra lots higher.
Leaf—Common Red, 5.00 to 8.00^c.
Good, .80 to 10.00^c.
Good, waxy, 10.00 to 15.00^c.
Common Bright, 12.00 to 25.00^c.
Good, 25.00 to 35.00^c.
Fine, 35.00 to 60.00^c.
Extra fine lots, 35.00 to 60.00^c.

NEW YORK. Mar. 4.—Cotton, 22@ 000; Flour, 100 to 75; Corn, 71@ 15^c; Wheat, 164@ 170; Gold, 110@ 110; Bonds, N. C. old, 00@ 35^c; new 10@ 00^c.

BALTIMORE. Mar. 4.—Cotton, 22@ 000; Flour, 67@ 00; Wheat, \$1.63 @ \$1.65; Corn white, 66@ 67; yellow, 65@ 66; Oats, 52@ 55; Bacon, 64@ 13; Whisky, 90@ 00; Lard 94@ 00; Corn 67@ 68; Oats 69@ 00; Flour, superfine, N. C. old, 00@ 35^c, new 10@ 00^c.

RICHMOND. Mar. 4.—Wheat, \$1.76 @ 000; Corn 67@ 68; Oats 69@ 00; Flour, superfine, N. C. old, 00@ 35^c, new 10@ 00^c.

NORFOLK. Mar. 4.—Bacon, sides, 7@ 9^c; Charlotte, Mar. 5.—Bacon, 10@ 11^c; Flour, 25@ 40; Corn, 87@ 90; Oats, 70@ 75; Wheat, \$0@ 00^c; Whisky, \$0@ 00^c.

PAYETTEVILLE. Feb. 29.—Bacon 10@ 15^c; Flour, \$5@ 50; Corn \$0@ 95 @ \$1.00; Oats, 85^c; Rye, \$1.25; Wheat, \$1.50; Lard, 14; Whisky, \$2.25; Brandy, \$2.50.

PETERSBURG. Mar. 4.—Flour, \$5 75 @ 35^c; Wheat, red, \$1 20 @ \$1 40, white \$1 35@ 35^c; Corn, 65@ 70; Bacon, 10@ 15^c; Flour, 25@ 30; Corn, 65@ 70; Bacon, hog round 13@ 15^c; Whisky, \$0 00; Brandy \$2 40 @ \$3 00.

Report of the condition of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., at the close of Business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, \$177,510 30^c.
U. S. Bonds to government, 150,000 00^c.
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, 7,000 00^c.
Due from Redeeming and Reserve A/ccts., 2,275 00^c.
Other National Banks, 1,447 84^c.
Current Expenses, 328 23^c.
Premiums, 6,000 00^c.
Bankers' Advances, 178 00^c.
Bills of other National Banks, 5,000 00^c.
Fractional Currency, 700 24^c.
Specie, 1,700 00^c.
Legal Tender Notes, 35,000 00^c.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in, \$150,000 00^c.
Surplus Fund, 10,000 00^c.
Discount, 1,079 90^c.
Exchange, 123 03^c.
Interest, 5,108 00^c.
Deficit and Loss, 607 07^c.
National Bank Circulation Outstanding, 135,000 00^c.
Individual Deposits, 121,367 84^c.

423,369 99^c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF FORSYTH.

I. W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of March, 1872.

AUGUSTUS FOGLE J. P.

Correct.—Attest:

J. G. LASH, E. BELO, } Directors.

J. W. HUNTER,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Sandford J. Fisher, as Administrator of Christian Rothrock, Against

David Rothrock, Tobias Rothrock and others.

Petition to make real estate assets to pay debts, &c.

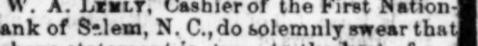
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Rothrock, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying him to be present before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for trial, at his office in the Court-House at Winston, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, and answer or demur to said petition,—or the same will be heard ex parte, as to him, and the relief prayed for in the petition will be ordered.

Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., February 24th, 1872.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Mar. 6-10-6t.

NOTICE.



A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held on the 28th of March, 1872, at BETTER'S Hotel, in Salem.

March 7, 1872-10-4t.

E. BELO, President.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Harriet Barron, 2, Miss Aggie E. Hill, Miss Nannie Hauser, Miss Louisa Idol, Miss Margaret Kelly, Freedford, Miss L. T. Martin, Miss Annie Piddiford, Mrs. Milly Perce, care Col. M. E. Church, Miss Nancy Rothrock, Miss Eliza J. Teague, Mrs. Melissa Sisson Walker, Miss Julie A. Whicker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A. Brown, James C. Crews, W. W. Fife, Peter France, Virgil Hester, Robert Hester, J. H. Horton, Jno. A. Jones, William Jones, F. M. Lindsey, John T. Pearson, F. G. Pendrey, Thomas Stoltz, C. D. Sides, Elias Smith, Frederick Willard.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enclosed at this office.

Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

Game of Great Events.

AT THE BOOK-STORE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., R. March 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Harriet Barron, 2, Miss Aggie E. Hill, Miss Nannie Hauser, Miss Louisa Idol, Miss Margaret Kelly, Freedford, Miss L. T. Martin, Miss Annie Piddiford, Mrs. Milly Perce, care Col. M. E. Church, Miss Nancy Rothrock, Miss Eliza J. Teague, Mrs. Melissa Sisson Walker, Miss Julie A. Whicker.

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H. W. SHORE, P. M.

INK STANDS. Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES, BOLTS, &c. Enclosed at this office.

Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

W. P. GRAVES.**T. R. McDARMAN.**

Graves & McDearman,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE
OF LEAF TOBACCO.

To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:

The undersigned beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern of Graves, McDearman & Co., and solicit a continuance to the new Firm.

Graves' Warehouse,

The largest in Danville, has every accommodation for man and beast. They have also

Neals Old Warehouse,

long and favorably known to the public, and

have engaged the services of Capt. J. Carter, of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent at

this Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and

serve his friends and the public generally.—

Having two Warehouses they are apt to have

an early sale at one of them every day, and the

Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate</

